

C. Wright Mills characterized the sociological imagination through “personal troubles.” Describe at least 3 examples of “personal troubles” that you, or someone intimately known to you, encountered while studying in Canada. Share details you're comfortable with, ensuring you focus on personal reflections and specific experiences.

Explore how these “personal troubles” were shaped by broader social structures (public issues). Explore the role your own culture and socialization played in influencing your reactions and coping strategies regarding these experiences.

Incorporate insights from the documentary "How Recruiters in India use false promises to lure students to Canada - The Fifth Estate." Analyze how the scenarios portrayed in the documentary mirror, contrast, or elucidate your personal experiences or those of individuals you are acquainted with.

Canada is a great country, one of the hopes of the world." Layton, Jack. Sociological imagination, according to Mills, is people's perception of their own and others' lives in connection with history and social structure. It is the ability to see one's own concerns through the lens of wider social processes that shape them (Little, 2012). In this article, I want to convey my own struggles and problems that I am experiencing here in Canada.

Personal Troubles: Language Barriers, Homesickness and Financial Struggles

French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu invented the term "cultural capital" and it shows my language barriers. Cultural Capital refers to the numerous types of information, skills, and behaviour that we have as a result of being a member of a given social group (Little, 2012). American sociologist Robert K. Merton devised Merton's Strain Theory which means that pressure from societal issues such as a lack of wealth or a lack of excellent education causes individuals to commit crime. The documentary "How Recruiters in India Use False Promises to Lure Students to Canada" depicts how agents entice students with promises of full-time job and a road to permanent residency while also deceiving them by offering courses that are fraudulent according to their background checks. However, foreign students have many ambitions of studying in other countries and have many hopes and visions of doing something wonderful in terms of "cultural capital," but these agencies provide insufficient or inaccurate guidance, guiding students to inappropriate programs and unanticipated challenges. Each and every story shows stress and pressure. This pertains to "structural strain," and one of the issues I face is homesickness, difficulty finding work, and language hurdles, all of which cause me stress and pressure. The Functionalism approach that considers society to be a system with interconnected pieces that are structured to suit the biological and social requirements of the individuals who comprise that society (Little, 2012). One of the most difficult problems I had in Canada was linguistic constraints. Language is a symbolic system that allows individuals to communicate and transfer culture (Little, 2012). Everybody in

Canada speaks French or English, but I don't speak fluent English. From a functionalist standpoint, it serves a larger purpose in society because overseas students like me confront the same issue. The Symbolic Interactionism theory by George Herbert Mead offers a theoretical viewpoint that allows researchers to investigate how interpersonal connections in society are conducted on the basis of common understandings (Little, 2012). The documentary "How Recruiters in India Use False Promises to Lure Students to Canada" highlights how foreign students often face insufficient or inaccurate guidance, leading to inappropriate programs and unanticipated challenges.